

* Containerization

It is a form of virtualization where application run in isolated user environment^(spaces), called containers, while using the same shared operating system.

It is a fully packaged and portable computing environment.

A docker is the containerization tool/platform which is used to package the application and all its binaries, configuration files, and dependencies together in the form of containers.

* Virtualization

It refers to the creation of a virtual version of a resource or device such as desktop, OS, file storage or network.

It enables companies to reduce hardware costs and increase efficiency.

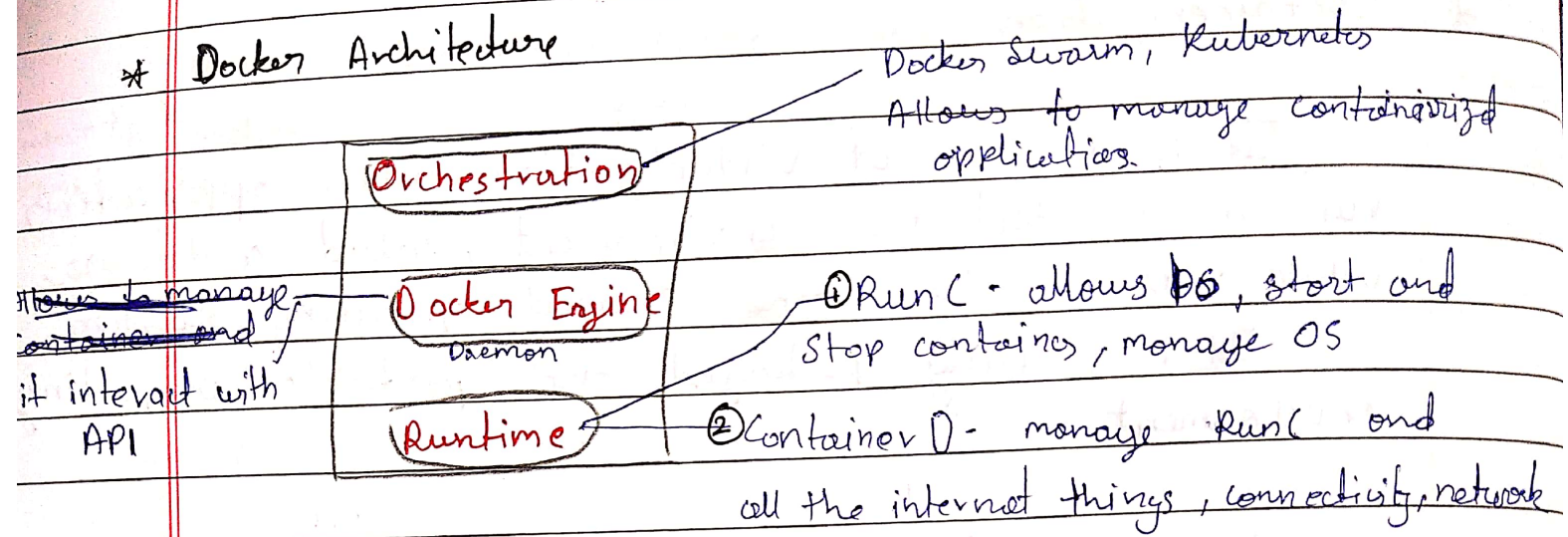
Tools → VMware, VirtualBox

* Hypervisor

It is a software that creates and runs^{multiple} virtual machines^{and manage it}, it is also known as virtual machine monitor (VMM). It helps to divide the resource to new VM. Manage the resources.

* Container - Running instance of an image

* Docker Architecture



Volumes - folder on your host machine, mapped into container, can read/write data to volume.

* Docker daemon

It listens to the API request made through the docker client and manages the Docker objects such as images, container, ^{Imp} volumes and networks. The docker client can communicate with more than one daemon.

* Docker file → normal text file [Dockerfile] ^{casesensitive}
Describe steps to create a docker image

```

→ from ubuntu } from
  Env user=admin } Environment variable
  mood DB = pass }
  Run mkdir -p /home/app
  COPY . /home/app } directory
  CMD ["echo", "Hello Wor"]
  CMD ["node", "http/app/server.js"]
  
```

* Container is a runnable instance of an image*

* Docker Image

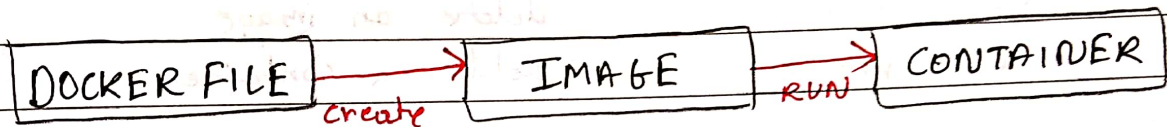
A docker image is a file which defines a docker container.

It is similar in concept of snapshot

Docker image is run to create a docker container

IMAGES ARE IMMUTABLE

Docker can build images automatically by reading instruction from dockerfile. A single image can be used to create multiple container.



* DOCKER COMMANDS

1. `docker build -t myapp:1.0 .`
 - `myapp:1.0` → name of image
 - `1.0` → version or anything
 - `.` → current directory

Used to build image from specified docker file
2. `docker pull <image name>`
 - `docker pull ubuntu`

It will install `ubuntu` on local repo from → docker hub
3. `docker run --env -it -d <image name>`

Create a container from image
4. `docker images`

List all the local images
5. `docker ps -a`
 - `-a` → shows exited containers too

List all the running container

use to rename img/clone
 docker tag old name: tag new name
option

6. **docker exec** -it <container id> /bin/sh
 Use to access the running container, exit

7. **docker stop** ^{kill} <container id>
 Stops a running container

8. **docker commit** <container id> <username/image name>
-m "message" cid image name
 Creates a new images of an edited container

9. **docker rmi** ^{image} image id delete an image
docker rm container id delete a container
 docker container prune -a

* Dockerfile Base img of project

- FROM python:3.9 → creates folder in cont
- WORKDIR /any-name → copies current dir files to any-name
- COPY . /any-name → copies current dir files to any-name
- RUN pip install -r requirement.txt → install all dependencies
[pip freeze > requirement.txt] → creates list of dependencies of project
- EXPOSE 8000 → any port no
- CMD ["python", "manage.py", "runserver"] → cmd to execute in container

cmd

-
- docker build.
 - docker images
 - docker run -p 8000:8000 img-id

* Multi stage build Dockerfile

Has 2-3 or more dockerfile in it → merged
 eg. docker-compose.yaml

- docker info | grep -i root
 Gives root directory of docker

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* Volumes - Anonymous, Named, Bind mounts

Creates network

* `docker network create network-name` → use to talk with other containers

YAML file

* `docker-compose build up / down` → use to building - run cont at same time